

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE MEETS SOVIET VICE PREMIER ANTONOV

OW150403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called Wednesday for an early U.S.-Soviet summit in a meeting here with Soviet Vice Premier Aleksey Antonov. Nakasone requested Antonov to convey his proposal to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the visiting vice premier promised to do so, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The Japanese premier said he had made a similar proposal to President Ronald Reagan in their May 2 meeting in Bonn prior to the seven-nation economic summit there. At the summit, Reagan, Nakasone and their counterparts from host nation West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada adopted a political declaration supporting America's proposals at arms control talks.

Antonov, now on a five-day visit to Japan, said one of his country's major tasks was effective application of scientific technology to the Soviet economy, the Foreign Ministry official said.

The vice premier told Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Wednesday the Kremlin was preparing for a Tokyo trip by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, but he did not specify the date.

Antonov visited the Tsukuba Science Exposition Monday, having arrived here Sunday.

MITI: 'NO CLEAR INFORMATION' ON SDI REQUEST

OW150723 Tokyo KYODO in English 0647 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO -- Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Wednesday the ministry "has heard nothing about" a reported U.S. intention to seek Japanese help in computers and two other high-technology areas in the American "star wars" research.

"No details of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) are yet available to us, and we have no clear information about the American request," an official said.

The officials were commenting on the remark made by it. Gen. James A. Abrahamson Tuesday in an interview with Japan's Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) calling for Japan's help in computers, optoelectronic technology and lasers in the SDI research. Abrahamson is director of SDI in U.S. Defense Department.

MATSUNAGA ASSURES U.S. OF TRADE TALKS COOPERATION

OW140055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Washington, May 14 KYODO -- Senior officials of Japan and the United States agreed Tuesday that their countries will cooperate in getting a new round of multilateral trade negotiations started in 1986. The agreement came at a 30-minute meeting between Japanese Ambassador to the United States Nobuo Matsunaga and Allen Wallis, under secretary of state for economic affairs.



Wallis was quoted as telling the envoy that the U.S. believed the Bonn summit of industrially advanced nations in May was successful because participants spoke positively on how each nation could contribute to sustained growth in the world economy. He reportedly added that the United States must consult with other countries in an attempt to start the new round of trade talks next year.

Matsunaga said Japan supported the United States and promised his nation's cooperation.

Leaders at the Bonn summit failed to reach accord on when to begin the trade talks, in the face of strong opposition from French President Francois Mitterrand. Diplomatic sources, however, said that the United States has since received the "feel" that France is not totally opposed to the start of the proposed talks.

#### CABINET APPROVES VOLUNTARY STEEL EXPORT CURBS

OW140055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0039 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO -- Japan Tuesday formally approved voluntary self-restraint in steel exports to the U.S. for a five-year period retroactive to October 1 last year.

The government decided at a regular cabinet meeting Tuesday morning that Japan's annual exports of all finished steel materials in six categories and seven sub-categories would be limited to 5.8 percent of estimated U.S. steel consumption.

Japan's export of fabricated steel structures such as bridges will be limited to 100,000 short tons a year in the same period under a separate agreement reached between the two countries in Washington last March.

Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Nobuo Matsunaga and Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Robert E. Lighthizer will sign an official note on the agreement later Tuesday (Japan time) in Washington, officials said.

Under the agreement, MITI will revise its ordinance of enforcement on the export-import control law in order to require companies to seek MITI's export approval of steel and fabricated structure exports to the U.S., the officials said.

Japan and the U.S. held a series of steel trade talks following U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision on September 18 last year to begin individual talks with its major steel trading partners in a bid to limit U.S. steel imports to a maximum 18.5 percent of the U.S. steel market. The bilateral agreement will be reviewed twice in its five-year period -- in December this year and September 1987, they said.

USSR AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK130348 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 9 May 85

[Speech by Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK, at a banquet he hosted at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 8 May and attended by Kim Chong-il, marking the 40th anniversary of "the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, respected diplomatic representatives and wives, respected comrades, and Your Excellencies and wives: First of all, I extend sincere thanks to you for participating in today's banquet arranged on an incomparably joyful holiday, the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War. It is difficult to underestimate the true significance of this victory in world history. In addition to defending the great gains of the October Revolution to the last by rejecting the enemy's encroachment on its freedom and independence, the Soviet Union opened a way for many people in Europe and Asia to lead a new life.

When the flag hoisted above the building of the overthrown German National Assembly by Soviet soldiers fluttered, this flag not only signified a war victory but also symbolized the victory attained by socialist and peace forces against fascism and ignorance. While stressing that the Soviet Army and workers in the rear area in the Soviet Union guaranteed basic peace in the struggle against fascist Germany, against militarist Japan, and against their allies, we duly appraise our allies, patriots, and internationalists who jointly struggled with the Soviet people, carrying arms. Combat personnel of allied military forces and partisans in Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia; patriots in Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and Hungary; and those who participated in resistance movements and in underground antifascist struggles devotedly struggled against fascist aggressors.

The peoples of anti-Hitler allied countries and of many countries, including China, Vietnam, and Mongolia, greatly contributed to attaining victory in World War II. We duly appraise the Korean patriots led by Comrade Kim Il-song, who waged an armed struggle against the Japanese colonialists in the 1930's and in the 1940's and who displayed the spirit of devotion and heroism in this struggle.

Although mankind has undergone thousands of wars, there has been no such war as World War II in terms of size and human and material consumption. The war continued for 6 years. Armed battles were waged in the territory of 40 countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and in zones of military activities on vast continents, at sea and on the oceans.

The Soviet people shouldered the task of attaining (basic peace) in the war. Some 20 million people were sacrificed in battles against the enemy and in temporarily occupied Soviet territories. Scores of thousands of plants and enterprises were destroyed, and cities and villages were burned. In social and economic development, our country went backward by nearly 20 years.

The victory attained at the cost of great sacrifices by the peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries greatly influenced the course of world history. The annihilation of German fascism and Japanese militarism by the decisive role played by the Soviet Union shook the foundation of imperialism and colonialism. Victory over war, control, and oppressive forces created conditions favorable to successfully developing the socialist revolution, to carrying out the national liberation struggle, and to bringing about an upsurge in the communist movement in a series of countries in Europe and Asia.

Socialism was firmly established in Europe, Asia, and Latin America and changed into a world-wide system and into a decisive force of the modern age. The colonial system of imperialism collapsed, and more than 100 independent countries emerged from the colonies and semicolonies of the past.

The important lesson taught by World War II was that we should struggle against the war before it breaks out. Historic experience also teaches us that in order to safeguard peace, socialist countries and all the peace-loving forces should carry out positively, unanimously and in firm unity the activities in opposition to the aggressive and adventurous line of the imperialists.

This conclusion is particularly important in the present age in which the complicated international situation has been strained to an extreme because of the reactionary imperialist circles, including the United States.

The U.S. ruling circles are giving rise to conflicts in many global areas while drastically accelerating the arms race and are leading the world to the brink of disaster of thermonuclear war, enforcing their intentions on the sovereign states. They are crying for the new crusades' expedition against socialism.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government spare no effort for the struggle to improve the political situation of the world and to prevent the danger of nuclear war.

At the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva on space and nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union is calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons and for drastically reducing the weapons in stockpile. It opposes the production of a new weaponry system. Some time ago, another good Soviet aspiration was demonstrated. The Soviet Union unilaterally stopped deployment of medium-range missiles temporarily and took other corresponding measures in Europe.

As indicated by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenary meeting of our party Central Committee in April 1985, the U.S. Government has yet to respond to any Soviet proposal with acts of good wishes. Instead, it is striving to evade affirmative measures. Washington's acts are still aimed at escalating the arms race and aggravating tensions of the world.

Comrades, today, we joyfully point out that the traditional friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the WPK, the USSR and the DPRK, and the Soviet and Korean peoples are deepened and developing in all domains.

USSR-DPRK relations are characteristic of vitality and of seeking a new formula of cooperation in the political, economic, trade, cultural, and scientific domains, among others.

Talks held in Moscow when Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union last May and contacts made since the talks between the Soviet and Korean leaders have made a great contribution to further strengthening the relations between our two parties and states. Delegations have been exchanged and ties between our two parties and states in all activities has been enhanced and is being perfected. Such development of Soviet-Korean relations makes us rejoice.

We firmly believe that cooperation which is being deepened between the Soviet Union and the DPRK in every way will contribute to the successful accomplishment of the tasks of socialist and communist construction in our two countries and to peace, unity of socialist forces and security in the Far East.



Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to stress again the solidarity of all the Soviet people with the just struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunify the country peacefully and democratically.

I feel that realizing important proposals made by the DPRK including the new proposal for holding the North-South parliamentary talks will contribute to easing the political situation on the Korean peninsula.

We wish the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and the fraternal Korean people led by the party Central Committee new success in their efforts to ensure the peace and security of the nation and to achieve national reunification. We also wish that the workers of the DPRK will implement the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress to mark the 40th anniversaries of the nation's liberation and of the founding of the WPK with great successes in the Republic's social and economic development.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to further strengthening fraternal friendship and co-operative relations between the Soviet and Korean peoples, the CPSU and the WPK, and the USSR and the DPRK; to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK; to the good health and long life of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev; to the good health and long life of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the long life of the heads of the states and governments of and states of the diplomatic representatives who are present here; and to the good health of diplomatic representatives and their wives in attendance and to successes in their endeavors.

KANG SONG-SAN SENDS BIRTHDAY WISHES TO TIKHONOV

SK140355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2300 GMT on 13 May renders the birthday message as follows: "...warm congratulations and friendly greetings..."] to Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on his 80th birthday.

The message says he enjoys deep trust from the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union for his devoted services with all his wisdom and energy for increasing the potentials of the Soviet Union in every way and promoting the welfare of the Soviet people at the important post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Our people, it states, know well and note with high appreciation that you are performing great feats in the work for implementing the Leninist home and foreign policy of the CPSU and making a big contribution to the development of the friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the fraternal two peoples will grow in scope and further develop, it says: I sincerely wish you health and happiness and greater success in your responsible work for implementing the strategic line of the CPSU on completing a developed socialism.

CZECHOSLOVAK 40TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

## CSSR Envoy Hosts Reception

SK090346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Vaclav Herman, Czechoslovak ambassador to our country, gave a reception at his embassy last evening on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Invited to the reception were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

Ambassador Vaclav Herman spoke first at the reception. He pointed to the heroic feats performed by the Czechoslovak people with communists in the van and the decisive role played by the Soviet Union and the Soviet Army in the struggle to defeat fascism and liberate Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia, he said, supports the just struggle of the Korean people to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and achieve the peaceful and democratic reunification of their country. Czechoslovakia also supports the new proposal for adopting a declaration of non-aggression between North and South, advanced by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, the ambassador declared. The friendly and cooperative relations between Czechoslovakia and Korea are constantly developing, he noted, and continued:

The visit to Czechoslovakia by a DPRK party and state delegation last year constitutes a new driving force in further developing and strengthening the friendly relations. The Czechoslovak people are greatly rejoiced over the big successes registered by the Korean people in their efforts to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. We wish the heroic Korean people greater successes in their future struggle.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok spoke next. He said: The liberation of Czechoslovakia from the yoke of fascism was a priceless fruitage of the bloody struggle waged by the communists and patriotic-minded people of the country and the decisive role of the Soviet Army and people and it was an epochal event which opened a broad avenue for the Czechoslovak people to build a new society.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2200 GMT on 8 May inserts the following paragraph: "He pointed out that amid a difficult environment in which they were waging an intense class struggle with enemies at home and abroad since the liberation, the fraternal Czechoslovak people have developed a road to socialism victoriously, attained a great social change in a short period of time, and basically changed their country's outlook anew in the process of carrying out several 5-year people's economic development plans."]



We warmly hail the successes gained by the fraternal Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Gustav Husak in the fulfilment of the tasks put forward at the 16th congress of the party.

The U.S. imperialists are now leading the situation to the extreme pitch of strain, stepping up on a full-dress scale preparations for a nuclear war against socialist countries in the East and the West. We fully support the peace-oriented initiatives and steps taken by the Czechoslovak party and Government to prevent a nuclear war and safeguard peace and socialist position in Europe and express firm solidarity with them, he stated.

The attendants of the reception toasted the everlasting and undying friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Czechoslovak people, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Gustav Husak.

#### Kang Song-san Message

SK090830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The message says that over the last 40 years since liberation, the fraternal Czechoslovak people, closely rallied around the Czechoslovak Communist Party, have checked and frustrated the repeated counter-revolutionary schemes of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries to reliably safeguard the socialist gains and changed the looks of the country by successfully carrying out many five-year plans for the development of the national economy. It notes that the Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the fraternal Czechoslovak people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and wholeheartedly wish the Czechoslovak people great advance in their future struggle to build a developed socialist society.

It expresses the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries which have entered a new higher stage through historic meetings between the heads of state of the two countries last year will further expand and develop in various fields in the future.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop respectively sent messages of greetings to the foreign minister and the chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia.

#### O Chin-u Message

SK090826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 8002 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Vice-marshal of the Korean People's Army Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel-General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defence of Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

O Chin-u says in his message that over the last 40 years the fraternal Czechoslovak people and People's Army under the correct leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party valiantly smashed the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and domestic counter-revolutionaries and built an advanced socialist country in their homeland and have persistently struggled to safeguard peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

We warmly hail the successes of the Czechoslovak people and People's Army soldiers in socialist construction and in their efforts to increase the defense capabilities and heartily wish them great success in their future struggle to implement the decisions of the 16th congress of their party, he notes.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and Armies will more favorably develop in the spirit agreed upon at the historic meeting between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Gustav Husak last year, O Chin-u expresses the hope that Milan Vlacik will achieve better success in his responsible work for increasing the nation's defense capacities.

#### HU QILI MEETS WPK GROUP IN BEIJING 13 MAY

SK150346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing May 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met the visiting party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Yi Kyong-hui, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, at the Wanshoulu Guest House in Beijing on May 13. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korea Embassy in Beijing.

#### LI PENG MEETS POWER INDUSTRY GROUP IN BEIJING

SK150351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing May 13 (KCNA) -- Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council of China, met the visiting delegation of the Ministry of Power Industry of Korea led by Minister Yi Chi-chan at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on May 13. A talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Vice-Premier Li Peng gave a party for the delegation.

#### RADIO HAILS KOREAN-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP

SK110422 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0728 GMT 10 May 85

[Unattributed talk: "Korean-China Friendship Is a Sincere and Solid Friendship With Firm Relations Based on the Lofty Revolutionary Principle"]

[Text] Upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang paid an unofficial visit to Sinuiju, a border city of our country, from 4 to 6 May.

This is another occasion showing the friendship between the two nations of Korea and China which is being deepened with each passing day, and demonstrating its invincible vitality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Leaders and peoples of Korea and China have, for many years, made frequent mutual visits and contacts irrespective of diplomatic customs and formality. Thus, they came to understand each other and deepened their friendship and the feelings of trust.

In the course of such visits and contacts, Korean-Chinese friendship has developed into a sincere and solid friendship with firm relations based on the lofty revolutionary principle. The Korean-Chinese friendship is an invincible friendship which has provided firm linkage based on close comradely relations and the lofty revolutionary principle and which has been developed into a sincere and solid friendship in the course of frequent visits and contacts between the party and state leaders of the two countries.

For many years, the party and state leaders of Korea and China have paid mutual official and unofficial visits whenever necessary irrespective of diplomatic customs and formality. Thus, they have come to understand each other.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forged close friendly relations from an early date with Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Deng Xiaoping and visited China many times. Thus, he became better acquainted with the party and state leaders of China, exchanging sentiments of friendship.

Comrades Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Deng Xiaoping, and other party and state leaders of China visited our country frequently and deepened friendship with the great leader. Such mutual visits between the party and state leaders of Korea and China have become more frequent in recent years. In September 1982, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid an official friendship visit to China. In April of the same year, the esteemed Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping paid unofficial visits to our country.

This was a historic event which marked an epochal milestone in the chronicles of Korean-Chinese friendship and which developed the traditional friendly relations between the parties and peoples of the two nations to a new higher stage.

In June 1983, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il paid an unofficial visit to China. With the historic visit to China by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a firm foundation was established for inheriting and developing the glorious tradition of Korean-Chinese friendship over generations.

This serves as a source of great joy and pride for the parties and peoples of the two countries. Comrade Hu Yaobang visited our country last May for the second time after assuming the important post of head of the CPC Central Committee.

Last November, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid an unofficial visit to China and held talks with Chinese leaders. He achieved a complete identity of views on the questions discussed with them. The great leader's unofficial visit to China was a historic event of epochal significance in developing Korean-Chinese friendship and cooperative relations to a new higher stage.

Upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, paid an unofficial visit to our country from 4 to 6 May.



In the talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hu Yaobang held during his visit, the issues of further developing the friendly relations between the parties and peoples of Korea and China and a series of important matters of mutual concern were discussed and a complete identity of views was achieved on the questions discussed.

Through such friendly visits and contacts, the party and the state leaders of the two countries have come to understand each other and have deepened mutual trust and friendship. Through official and unofficial visits, the party and state leaders of the two countries have discussed matters of mutual concern and reached a complete identity of views on the questions discussed. They have expressed full support for and firm solidarity with the struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. This was a great contribution to accelerating the revolution and construction in Korea and China, to ensuring peace and security in Asia and in the world, and to expediting the victory of the anti-imperialist cause for independence of the world's people.

Because Korean-Chinese friendship has been based on the special friendly relations between the party and the state leaders of the two countries and on the lofty communist trust and faith, it can develop into the sincerest and most solid friendship and glorify the history of traditional friendship, linking the fates of the peoples of the two countries into one. Korean-Chinese friendship, which is based on the especially close friendly relations between the leaders of the two countries, and which has a long historic tradition of more than half a century, is an incomparably precious common asset of the two peoples of Korea and China. It is a lofty mission for the peoples of the two countries to safeguard this invincible great friendship and to inherit and develop it generation after generation.

As in the past, our people will treasure Korean-Chinese friendship more than anything else in the future and will permanently fight together with the fraternal Chinese people.

#### NODONG SINMUN DEMANDS TRUTH OF KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK151046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Wednesday in an article headlined "Truth of Kwangju Incident Must Be Made Clear" emphasizes that Chon Tu-hwan group must clarify the truth of the Kwangju incident, as demanded by the people, apologize to the nation and step down from power.

The author of the article says the Kwangju popular uprising in South Korea 5 years ago was a just nation-saving struggle against the fascist suppressive offensive of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group aimed to revive the fascist "Yusin" dictatorial system. He says:

The students and citizens of Kwangju rose in a massive struggle for democratic liberties and rights, shouting "Lift the emergency martial law", "Abolish the Yusin system", "Chon Tu-hwan, resign" and so on. Frightened at the courageous resistance of uprisers, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta countered them with a brutal massacre unprecedented in history.

"You may kill 70 percent of Kwangju citizens. The young are all mobs. Kill everyone. Take any woman and anything. Choose whatever you like. Brutality is the first spirit of an army" -- This is a suppressive order military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan issued while driving out vicious paratroopers to the massacre operation.

This fact alone is enough to reveal the true color of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a matchless fascist tyrant and human butcher.

To bring the uprisers to their knees, the military fascists tightly blocked Kwangju, and launched out a massacre, encircling the city doubly and trebly with the puppet army equipped with tanks and armoured cars. On the 10th day of the uprising, the city was raided all of a sudden at night from all sides, ground and sky.

Due to the Chon Tu-hwan group's monstrous massacre, several thousands of students and people were slaughtered and about 10,000 others wounded in a few days. Kwangju was plunged into a sea of blood.

The Kwangju massacre was, indeed, a most vicious and brutal slaughter of fellow countrymen unprecedented both in the 5,000 years of national history and in world history and a never-to-be condoned human butchery. Kwangju is still smouldering with the wrath and grievances of uprisers against the military ruffians.

#### CHON TU-HWAN'S TALK ON NORTH'S INVASION DECRIED

SK120842 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0441 GMT 10 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 10 May commentary: "True Color of the Fascist Warmonger"]

[Text] At an 8 May so-called cabinet meeting, South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan again babbled about the need to strengthen the posture of alertness in preparation for an armed provocation from the North timed to take advantage of the summer season. We recently showed our sincerity by proposing the holding of North-South parliamentary talks at which a joint declaration on nonaggression would be announced as a measure to promote national reconciliation and trust and reduce tensions in the country. It is worth noticing that at this very time, the puppet traitor personally instigated antagonism and confrontation against us under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. The fact that the very top-level person in authority in South Korea, appearing on stage in person, inspired a sense of confrontation and war again clearly shows that their talk about hope for the restoration of trust between the North and the South and for the successful holding of dialogue is completely false and that they have no intention of reducing tensions and seeking reconciliation and trust through dialogue and negotiation. If they had really intended to reconcile and hold a dialogue with us, how could they have denounced our peace proposal for no reason and, moreover, kicked up confrontational rackets against us at a time when the North-South economic talks and the Red Cross talks are soon to be held?

The South Korean dictator and his servants visited the United States in succession and plotted a criminal conspiracy to accelerate preparations for a chemical and nuclear war against us. Dissatisfied with the massacre of several thousand people of the same race in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, 5 years ago, the Chon Tu-hwan ring does not hesitate to afflict the people of the same race with the calamity that would result from chemical wars and a nuclear calamity. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is indeed an abominable treacherous group.

The South Korean youths, students, and people are crying for the revelation of the truth concerning the Kwangju massacre. Even without atoning or repenting, this killer revealed his ulterior motive of indiscriminately punishing demonstrators by saying that he would severely punish those who engage in collective movements according to the law. This clearly shows his true nature as a fascist warmonger.



It is no secret that these fascist hangmen recently prepared a concentration camp which can accommodate 380,000 patriots at a time. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan again on that day presented the theory of southward invasion during the summertime in order to justify all of these antinational conspiracies. However, this will show nothing but their dirty color as people using the racket of southward invasion as a means for survival. Everyone knows that the South Korean puppets' babble about the threat of southward invasion serves as a smokescreen designed to oppose the country's independent peaceful reunification, to realize their ambition to extend their stay in power, to justify U.S. forces in South Korea, and to conceal their preparations for a war of northward invasion against our Republic.

At this very moment, the South Korean puppets are accelerating war preparations by reinforcing armaments on a large scale through introducing mass-destruction weapons from the United States, under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of northward invasion, while dreaming a different dream just behind the curtain of dialogue. Peace on the Korean peninsula cannot be maintained unless the U.S. imperialists and the puppets put an end to the reinforcement of armaments and the anticommunist rackets of confrontation in South Korea. North-South talks cannot be expedited successfully and successful results will not be brought about unless hostile acts against us in South Korea stop.

The South Korean puppets must give careful consideration to this and act with discretion, recognizing that they will, without fail, be held responsible for the result of the rackets of confrontation and war.

#### KIM CHONG-IL LETTER READ AT HEALTH MEETING

SK230404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA) -- A national meeting of medical workers was held at the February 8 House of Culture on April 22 to express their determination to thoroughly carry out the tasks put forward in the letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the participants in the national meeting of health workers.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Kim Chung-nin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Minister of Public Health Pak Myong-pin and other personages concerned and medical workers.

Comrade Kim Chung-nin made a report. He said:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a historic letter "On Further Improving and Strengthening Medical Service" to the attendants of the national meeting of health workers and indicated tasks and ways for effecting a new turn in the public health work in conformity with the demand of the developing reality in which the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea is being deepened.

Noting that the letter is an immortal classic work which developed in depth the chuche-oriented theory on public health on to a new higher stage and indicated a unique road to be followed by public health in the building of socialism and communism, he further said:

The letter deeply analyzes the position and role of public health in the revolution and construction on the basis of the philosophical principle of *chuche* and elucidates new important theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of socialist and communist public health, including those of thoroughly implementing the prophylactic policy, doing well medical service, developing medical science and technology, strengthening the work of training medical workers and fully ensuring material supply and guidance to the domain of public health, as required by the development of our revolution.

The letter which generalizes in a scientific way the successes and experiences in the work of public health and systematizes them in an integral way is an ideological and theoretical weapon to be firmly held in the noble work for freeing people forever from diseases and steadily promoting their health.

Speeches were made at the meeting. The speakers laid stress on thoroughly fulfilling the programmatic tasks given by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the letter. The attendants of the meeting hardened their determination to further protect and promote the health of working people by thoroughly implementing our party's public health policy this year, a significant year greeting the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the party. A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

#### KIM IL-SONG PRESIDES OVER MEETING IN SINUIJU

SK110409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- An enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Administration Council and the Executive Committee of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee was held in Sinuiju over May 9-10 under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The meeting was attended by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premiers of the Administration Council, chairmen of commissions and ministers of related domains of the Administration Council, members of the Executive Committee of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK, leading personnel of party, administrative and economic bodies, party committee secretaries and directors of industrial establishments in the province. The meeting discussed the problem of further developing the national economy of North Pyongan Province.

Prior to the meeting, President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the work of the Magwon machine plant and Sinuiju City construction and acquainted himself down to details with the work in various domains of the national economy in the province.

At the meeting, President Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings brightly indicating the way to attain ahead of schedule the ten long range objectives of socialist economic construction set forth at the sixth congress of the party and bring about a great upswing in socialist construction by effecting a new epochal turn in the industrial domain of the province.

President Kim Il-song said that the party members and the working people of the industrial establishments in North Pyongan Province have done a great deal of work in the past upholding the orders and instructions of the party.

He expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the Magwon workers including 10 party members of Magwon waged an arduous struggle for wartime production in the rigorous days of the war and, after the ceasefire, produced a crane, pumping machine, excavator by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and today succeeded in manufacturing an oxygen separator by their own efforts, and extended thanks to the entire party members and workers of the Magwon machine plant on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the DPRK and on his own behalf.

President Kim Il-song extended thanks to the party members and working people of the October 30 factory and the factory where Comrade Kang Won-uk works, saying that they have also achieved many successes in the production by powerfully waging the invention and technical innovation movement in response to the call of the party.

Noting that North Pyongan Province holds a very important place in our economic development as a whole, President Kim Il-song pointed to the tasks facing the province. He set forth, above all, a task of keeping the production going on on a high level at all industrial establishments. He said that after the war our people built many factories by displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, upholding the party's economic line, with the result that our economic power has grown as never before and it is most important at present to make an effective use of the already secured economic wherewithal.

President Kim Il-song put forward a task to more thoroughly establish culture in production and life. He said that the thorough establishment of culture in production and life is an inherent demand of our socialist system under which the people have become masters of the country and an important work for raising the productivity and providing the working people with a cultured life.

President Kim Il-song set forth tasks to be carried out by the industrial domains in North Pyongan Province. He said that big efforts should be continually directed to the production of electricity and North Pyongan Province should constantly increase the capacities of the existing power stations and, at the same time, concentrate efforts on the first stage construction project of the Taechon power station and the construction of the Hyangsan lock gate power station and thereby hasten the date of their commissioning as much as possible.

President Kim Il-song put forward tasks to increase the production capacities of the September iron works and push ahead with the production of oxygen separators at the Magwon machine plant. He said that it was necessary to actively promote the development of ore mines and conduct researches for tapping and using our own raw materials in North Pyongan Province.

He also taught that the city building and management should be well conducted and Namsinuiju to be constructed be built well into a modern city with a good swimming pool for the working people and youths and children to swim all the year round, nurseries, kindergartens and other cultural welfare facilities and public service establishments and, at the same time, more green belts created and city management improved.

He pointed out that the work of building the native place should be widely conducted through a mass movement and more forests be created, roads and railways, rivers and lakes kept in good shape and streets and villages maintained neat and clean to turn our country into a people's paradise better to live in.

President Kim Il-song also put forward a task to further raise the role of leading personnel in conformity with the demand of the developing reality.

PAEK HAK-NIM ATTENDS PARTY ON WARSAW TREATY

SK150343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA) -- Ambassadors of the Warsaw Treaty nations to Korea arranged a film reception and a cocktail party on May 14 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Treaty.

Invited there were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, other officials concerned, and generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Diplomatic envoys of different countries in Korea were present on invitation. The attendants appreciated a Polish film. Then followed a cocktail party. Toasts were made by GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Reinz Kern and Comrade Paek Hak-nim. The attendants at the cocktail party raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the heads of state of the Warsaw Treaty nations.

HONG SONG-YONG MEETS ROMANIAN STATE PLANNING GROUP

SK140036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Hong Song-yong on May 13 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the State Planning Committee of Romania on a visit to our country. Present there were Han Kuk-kyong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to our country.

CORRECTION TO USSR ENVOY SPEECH ON WW II ANNIVERSARY

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "40th Anniversary of Soviet Victory Commemorated" and subheaded "USSR Envoy Addresses Meeting" published in the 14 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT page D 1, last paragraph:

Because of the attack launched by the Soviet Armed Forces, the aggressors were defeated.  
[applause] (adding dropped line)



U.S. DENIES REPORT ON CONTACT WITH NORTH

SK150812 Seoul YONHAP in English 0753 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP) -- The U.S. Department of State Wednesday denied a Japanese newspaper report which said that North Korean and U.S. officials recently made contact in Beijing as untrue, a Foreign Ministry official here said.

The SANKEI SHIMBUN, a Japanese economic daily, reported Tuesday that Kim Ki-nam, a member of the Central Committee of the North Korean Ruling Workers Party, met secretly with a U.S. official in Beijing on Kim's way home from a visit to Japan. Kim is also editor-in-chief of the party's official organ, the NODONG SINMUN.

The official said that the U.S. State Department informed Korea's ambassador to the United States that "a U.S. official has never met with Kim in Beijing."

GOVERNMENT URGES NORTH TO ACCEPT TOP-LEVEL TALKS

SK150143 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Unification Yi Se-ki yesterday urged Pyongyang to accept Seoul's earlier proposal for a meeting of the highest authorities of south and north Korea. Yi said Seoul has repeatedly called on Pyongyang to favorably respond to the proposal because it is necessary to discuss ways to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and to improve bilateral relations.

Minister Yi made these and other points in a speech he delivered at a ceremony marking the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Central Committee for National Unification of Korea. The ceremony was held at the Taejon Citizens Hall at 2 p.m. with about 2,000 committee members and provincial representatives attending.

In his address, read by Vice Minister Yi Pyong-yong, the minister also expressed hope that the scheduled inter-Korea economic talks and Red Cross conference will bear successful results. "By holding the inter-Korea talks, we will be able to give a new hope to 60 million brethren aspiring for national reunification and can enhance our national prestige throughout the world." During the ceremony 29 persons were awarded citations for their contributions to national unification campaigns.

SEOUL STUDENTS STAGE 'FIERCE' DEMONSTRATIONS 14 MAY

SK150752 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 15 May 85 p 11

[Text] At 1940 on 14 May, some students in Seoul staged a fierce street demonstration in front of the Seoul Railway Station, in Kalwol-dong, and in Huam-dong, throwing burning cotton balls at a police transport bus. As a result, this bus was completely burned. Signboards on nearby buildings were also burned.

Having sporadically gathered at 1920 that day, more than 200 students from Seoul National, Yonsei, Songyungwan, and Hongik Universities, and Methodist Theological College in Seoul began to stage a demonstration in the street under the Tongja overpass in front of the Seoul Railway Station. They staged a demonstration in a sporadic manner, retreating in the directions of Kalwol-dong and Manyong-dong and fleeing in the direction of Huam-dong and the entrance of the Yongsan Middle and High School when police fired tear gas bombs when the students attempt to move toward the Namdaemun Gate.



At 1940 that day, the students threw burning cotton balls at police transport bus Seoul-5-na-7196 belonging to the Kangso police station and parked at the entrance of the Yongsan Middle and High School in Namyong-dong, Yongsan District, Seoul, completely burning its interior.

When the signboards of Namyong-dong New Community Bank and Namyong drug store were ignited by flames, a fire truck, which was mobilized immediately, subdued the flames. All the windows of the New Community Bank and the drug store were broken by rocks thrown by the students.

Although no casualties resulted from the burning of the bus because there were no policemen in it, the traffic on the street linking the Seoul Railway Station, Namyong-dong, and Yongsan was interrupted for more than 20 minutes, causing serious inconvenience to those citizens who were going home after the day's work. Residents in the adjacent area suffered from the tear gas bombs.

At 1950 that day, more than 30 students staged a demonstration in front of the Yonnam-dong crossroads in Chongno District, Seoul. At 1944 that day, four students staged a demonstration in front of the Sejong market at Chonggyechon-e-ka, Chungku District, Seoul, chanting antigovernment slogans. At 1830 the same day, more than 100 Hanyang University students staged a demonstration at the Chonho-dong crossroads in Kandong District, Seoul, chanting antigovernment slogans. They were dispersed by police forces 10 minutes later.

The student demonstrators scattered printed materials entitled "The Declaration of Student Federation's May Struggle" while they demonstrated. At 1300 the same day, more than 1,500 students from 13 universities in Seoul, including Koryo, Yonsei, Kyonghui, and Tanguk Universities, held the third meeting of the National Federation of Student Associations in Democratic Plaza in front of the central library at Yonsei University to report on the Kwangju incident. After concluding this meeting at 1500 that day, the students staged a fierce campus demonstration for 1 hour and 30 minutes.

#### Police Hold 100 Students

HK150344 Hong Kong AFP in English 0334 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (AFP) -- Police today held some 100 student demonstrators for questioning after violent anti-government demonstrations occurred here last night during which a police bus was burned completely by Molotov cocktails.

Several hundred students staged guerrilla-style demonstrations at several different places in town after the sunset marking the fifth anniversary on Saturday of the Kwangju uprising. Student agitations have been going on for weeks now accusing President Chon Tu-hwan of being "the mastermind of the "Kwangju massacre" -- which has been a taboo subject for the past five years.

As the then Army General Chon rose to power, a popular revolt broke out at the southwestern provincial city of Kwangju on May 18, 1980, forcing Army troops to suppress it resulting in some 180 people killed by official count, but dissident student sources claiming 2,000 lives victimized.

The nation's new opposition party which came out strongly in the recent parliamentary elections, meanwhile, denounced government authorities of violating human rights by rounding up student leaders and putting under house arrest a number of dissidents to forestall their plan to hold a protest rally in Kwangju this weekend.

The New Korea Democratic Party in a statement demanded that those (estimated to be about 50 people) "arbitrarily" detained be freed promptly. The opposition party planned to dispatch its Vice-President Cho Yun-ha to Kwangju, 320 kilometres (200 miles) southwest of Seoul, Saturday to visit the graves of the victims of the Kwangju incident.

POLICE PLACE DISSIDENTS UNDER HOUSE ARREST

SK150152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 May 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police put seven dissidents under house arrest yesterday to help prevent possible disturbances expected on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the "Kwangju incident" Friday.

The seven, including the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, belong to nonpolitical organizations which they claim are aimed at promoting democracy.

The Rev. Mun is chairman of the "Public Movement Council for Democratic Unification [PMCDU]. Also included are Paik Ki-wan, chairman of the council's Seoul chapter, and Pang Yong-sok, chairman of the steering committee of the Workers' Welfare Consultative Council.

It was learned that police are closely watching the activities of 18 others, including Kye Che-hun, vice chairman of the PMCDU.

YI MIN-U TO FIGHT FOR 'RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY'

SK140137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 85 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), told a West German TV network yesterday that his party will fight for the "restoration of democracy" in Korea, which he asserted was reflected in the February election as the people's aspiration.

In an impromptu interview with West Germany's ARD-TV which he had on entering the National Assembly, Yi said, "We will try to achieve our aim with perseverance and dialogue rather than relying on radical actions which could lead to catastrophe."

CHINESE GYMNAST PREDICTS SUCCESS IN CHAMPIONSHIPS

SK150203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Jiang Youzhen, head of the Chinese gymnastics delegation, Tuesday predicted that the Chinese gymnasts would produce good results in the three-day Asian youth gymnastic championships, scheduled to open here Friday.

Jiang, president of the Chinese Gymnastics Association, said she was happy to take part in the Asian youth gymnastic championships in Seoul. "I am very glad to meet again the friends of the Asian Gymnastic circle in Seoul," she told reporters at the Tower Hotel here.

Jiang said that her team has gone through many exercises in preparation for the competition and that it would give Korean sports fans a good performance. She said she hopes the Chinese girls will win the championship and that the Chinese boys will also produce good results.

She predicted that Hwang Qun, a competitor in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, and Yang Yueshan would win the female and male competitions, respectively.

When asked why China is so strong in the world gymnastics competition, Jiang said that the Chinese people are very fond of gymnastics.

When the 27-member Chinese team arrived at Kimpo International Airport Tuesday evening, it became the third sports delegation from China to visit Seoul. Seoul has no diplomatic relations with Beijing.

Yoshiaki Fujiwara, leader of the Japanese team, said it was difficult for him to predict the results in view of the strong rivalry between China and host Korea. He leads a 37-member Japanese delegation, which also arrived here Tuesday.

He predicted that China, Japan and Korea will vie for the title.

#### ROK, ECUADOR SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

SK140952 Seoul YONHAP in English 0935 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Ecuador Tuesday signed an agreement to promote exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, art, education, science and technology.

The pact was signed by South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and his Ecuadorian counterpart, Edgar Teran Teran, who arrived here Monday for a four-day official visit at Yi's invitation.

Under the agreement, Ecuador and Korea will exchange publications and broadcasting programs, and will promote the exchange of scholars, scientists, medical personnel and students.

They also agreed to arrange reciprocal visits by individual athletes and sports teams and to recognize degrees, diplomats and other certificates acquired in either nation.

In addition, the two ministers discussed ways to expand bilateral cooperation, including the promotion of trade.

During his stay here, Teran plans to pay courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister No Sin-yong and to visit the truce village of Panmunjom, Seoul Olympic facilities and industrial complexes.

#### EPB ECONOMIC REPORT SHOWS SAGGING ECONOMY

SK140341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean economy is still sagging, according to the leading business index, which has dropped for three consecutive months.

The index gives an indication of economic conditions in the coming two to three months.

An Economic Planning Board (EPB) report on economic trends in March indicated Tuesday that the leading business index fell by 0.7 percent since February, due largely to sluggish exports and a decrease in the number of construction permits.

The March coincident composite indicator, which reflects the current business trend, stood at 125.8 -- up 0.1 percent from the previous month, reflecting a grand shipments.

The cycle of coincident composite indexes, which reflects the present business tone after an adjustment for seasonal factors, stood at 104.8 -- 0.2 points lower than in February. According to a real economic theory employed by the government, this cycle of 100 points or more indicates an across-the-board upturn of the national economy.

Government economic officials expressed optimistic views on the future of the domestic economy, however. They said that the economy is still in a safety zone and that exports will regain momentum next month, considering a healthy increase in the arrival of export letters of credit in April.

In March industrial output rose by 0.9 percent and commodity delivery increased by 2.6 percent from the previous month. The overall business climate compared poorly with the brisk trend registered in the same month last year, however.

Manufacturing firms operated at 82.1 percent of their full capacity, a slight improvement from the previous month, and employment also showed a slight rise, according to the EPB report.

Production activities were brisk, especially in the sectors of transportation and equipment, foodstuffs, machinery and electricity and electronics. But those in the areas of metal assembly and rubber products (footwear) were dull.

Machinery shipments for domestic use in March increased by 26.6 percent from February and machinery imports dropped by 3.1 percent, reflecting the national effort to boost the localization ratio of machinery production.

Exports in April rose by 1.1 percent from the previous month. The arrivals of export letters of credit (l/c's) recovered to the level of the same month last year. The arrivals of l/c's had decreased in the preceding three months.

Imports continued to decline for four consecutive months and import licenses issued in April dropped from the previous month.

Wholesale and retail sales in March increased by 3.5 percent from the same month last year and the domestic delivery of consumer goods rose by 4.1 percent.

The supply of total money which comprises currency in circulation plus time and demand deposits, increased by only 9.5 percent. Although the supply of private credits expanded, a large amount of money was withdrawn by the government and overseas sectors, the EPB report said.



27 APR, EARLY MAY THAI 'VIOLATIONS' REPORTED

BK141406 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 14 -- Thailand aircraft made 38 reconnaissance flights and bombardments of areas from one to seven kilometres inside Kampuchean territory along the border with Thailand. On April 27 and the first two days of May, Thai airplanes of the L-19, A-37 and F-5E types overflew Hill 547, Ampil Cong Chom and Road 56. On May 6-7, L-19 reconnaissance aircraft reconnoitred Hills 336 and 402 and northern Koh Kong. Most serious still on May 7, 8, 9 and 11, dozens of Thai aircraft attacked Road 56, from two to four kilometres inside Kampuchean territory, with bombs rockets and 20-mm artillery. On May 8 alone, after their air strikes and about 825 mortar and artillery shellings on the area of Road 56, from four to seven kilometres inside the border, Thai forces sent 200 troops to infiltrate into the area, causing many casualties to the population.

At sea Thai vessels made 42 incursions into the areas from two to 32 miles off the islands of Koh Kong and Kaoh Tang.

The Thai Armed Forces also made 40 shellings of Hill 581, the Preah Vihear temple (Preah Vihear), Road 56 and Smat Deng (Pursat), Thmar Pouk (S'em Reap) and Yeang Dangcum, Phnom Malai and Pailin (Battambang).

With these military actions, the Thai authorities seriously encroached upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They must bear full responsibility for their gross violations.

THAI PAPER ON TRANSFER OF KPNLF MILITARY CONTROL

BK150139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 May 85 p 2

[Text] The founder of Kampuchea's biggest non-communist guerrilla group has handed over military control to one of his generals, a guerrilla spokesman said yesterday. Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National liberation Front (KPNLF), gave full military control to Gen Sak Sutsakhan to make the KPNLF a more effective fighting force against the Vietnamese, the spokesman told REUTERS in an interview yesterday.

The KPNLF lost all its bases along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier during a Vietnamese dry season offensive launched last November. The appointments of Sak as supreme commander and Gen Dien Del as KPNLF chief-of-staff were sought by a KPNLF faction wanting closer cooperation with another noncommunist group led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, diplomats said.

"Son Sann seems still obsessed by Kampuchean politics of the 60s. The younger (KPNLF) think closer ties with the Sihanoukists is the only hope," said one diplomat.

The KPNLF says it has 15,000 armed men and the National Sihanoukian Army (ANS) about 10,000. They are allied with more than 30,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the unrecognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). Only a few thousand men from the noncommunist factions are inside Kampuchea, most on missions of short duration close to the Thai border, according to diplomats.

The Vietnamese Army attacked all KPNLF and ANS bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border from last November to April and according to Western diplomats drove most of the guerrillas into Thailand. Few guerrillas were killed in the fighting and the two armies remained intact. But the Vietnamese have made it difficult for guerrillas to infiltrate back into Kampuchea.



The Thai Government denies the presence of armed Kampuchean guerrillas on Thai territory.

Critics have accused the KPNLF military of emphasizing conventional military warfare in defence of large border bases rather than guerrilla tactics. Diplomats said it may not be known for a year whether the KPNLF has the potential to become an effective guerrilla force that can sustain long-term operations deep in Kampuchea.

The Khmer Rouge also lost their major border bases during the Vietnamese dry-season push but most of their fighters operate deep in Kampuchea. The guerrillas are fighting an estimated 160,000 to 180,000 Vietnamese troops, based in Kampuchea since toppling the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge in January 1979.

#### AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON PRODUCTION MEASURES

BK110740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 May 85

[Interview with PRK Agriculture Minister Kong Sam-ol; date and place not given -- read by announcers]

[Text] [Question] What are your measures and goals in implementing circular No 2 of the Council of Ministers on measures to serve agricultural production and to ensure the people's living standards?

[Answer] Faced with natural disasters that seriously undermine the agricultural production and the people's living standards, and by way of implementing circular No 2 of the Council of Ministers on measures to serve agricultural production and to ensure the people's living standards, the Agriculture Ministry has taken a number of necessary measures as follows:

After tightly grasping the significance of the circular, the Agriculture Ministry set up various operational groups and sent them to the localities to survey the harvest situation for rainy season rice, the situation of agricultural production for the dry season, and preparations for the forthcoming rainy season. These groups also assessed the lack of paddy, foodstuffs, fuel, draft animals, and other agricultural instruments needed to serve the needs of our peasants.

With these starting points and aimed at seeking ways to solve the problem of lack of foodstuffs in 1985, the Agriculture Ministry issued guidelines to all provinces throughout the PRK to heighten the peasants' spirit to increase agricultural production, especially the production of paddy at the beginning of the rainy season. If we can grow 100,000-200,000 hectares of paddy at the beginning of the rainy season we will be able to fill the lack of food stuffs for more than one month. Paddy production at the beginning of the rainy season requires the building of small and large rice field dikes, irrigation canals, and reservoirs to ensure enough water for rice fields at the beginning of the season. Concurrently, it is necessary to persuade the peasants to use all modern and traditional agricultural instruments in their localities. It is necessary to intensify the production of dry-season rice twice per year in any localities where this is possible. It is necessary to further implement the intensification of the production of paddy and subsidiary crops such as corn and potato at the beginning of the season.

Seeds for early rice, main-season rice, and late rice do not pose any serious problem because our peasants have a great quantity of these seeds. Furthermore, the state took measures to purchase rice seeds from the people and sell paddy to them. Rice seeds bought from the peasants will be used when needed.

We can solve a number of problems caused by the lack of floating rice seeds because we need only 16,000 metric tons of seeds to fulfill the plan to grow 160,000 hectares of floating rice in 1985. Some provinces, such as Takeo Province, completely lack floating rice seeds, but other provinces, such as Kandal, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Siem Reap, and Battambang, have more of these seeds than they need. Therefore, the Agriculture Ministry sent its employees to guide people in these provinces to exchange rice seeds among themselves, province to province, or to facilitate conditions for each province to (?ask for assistance) from a Vietnamese fraternal province. Peasants are persuaded to sell floating rice seeds to the state. The state purchases these floating rice seeds in according to their quality; first-quality floating rice seeds cost 1.80 riel per kilogram, and second-quality seeds cost 1.60 riel per kilogram.

We have increased our cooperation with various fraternal socialist countries in the field of chemical fertilizer. Up to now, we received most of our chemical fertilizer from the Soviet Union. The ministry has distributed 20 percent of these chemical fertilizers to our peasants using its own transport facilities. It also concluded contracts with the railroad company and the road transport company of the Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Posts to channel goods to the peasants before the production season.

Concerning the tilling plan in 1985, the Agriculture Ministry sent 280 tractors to till (?5,845) hectares of land in various provinces. The cost of tilling is 280 riel per hectare. Concurrently, the ministry has paid attention to helping various poor localities by tilling their ricefields and letting the authorities in these localities pay the tilling fees later.

Concerning draft animals, it is necessary to correctly implement the policy to encourage oxen and buffalo raising. Funds should be provided to the localities that lack draft animals to purchase these animals from other localities that have many oxen and buffalo. It is necessary to allow the transport of draft animals from one locality to another with proper control.

Regarding the provision of fuel, the ministry has distributed it to various localities in according to the availability of pumping stations and working pumps. Concurrently, the ministry has prepared a number of pumps to be sent to areas suffering from drought. It also provided a quantity of pesticides to various provinces and towns.

Success depends on the working spirit of the leading cadres at all levels and on the ability of our people to join forces to successfully achieve all this work and accomplish these measures. We hope that the agricultural production of this rainy season will be higher than that of last year.

THAI CHARGE OF SRV INTRUSION CALLED 'SLANDER'

BK141334 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 14 (KPL) -- The recently slander made by the Thai authorities about Vietnam's intrusion into Thai territory and planning to annex 17 north eastern Thai provinces is a customary trick to discredit Vietnam PASASON says in its commentary today.

It continues: This outdated trick used by the Thai authorities aims in fact to cover up their crimes against the three Indochinese countries. It is well known to everybody that the Thai reactionary groups are closely colluding with the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing hegemonists and the Pol Potist gang to undermine the Kampuchean revolution, to attempt to annex Lao territory and to obstruct the economic and social development in Vietnam.

It is time for the Thai ruling circles to make up their mind and adopt a more constructive and responsible attitude toward their neighbours, because they have so far committed enough crimes against the Indochinese peoples. The latters have always made it clear that they are ready to work out with all countries concerned in the region a longterm solution to ensure peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in South-East-Asia.

The Indochinese countries hold that there are now favourable conditions for the parties concerned to share on the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border under international control so as to guarantee peace and stability along this border, the paper stresses.

As far as the Lao people concerned, the paper notes, they will always stand for a peaceful solution to the problem and fully support the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples in their efforts to transform South-East-Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETES SOVIET COUNTERPART

BK120719 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 9 May 85

[9 May congratulatory message from National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to USSR Defense Minister Marshal Sokolov]

[Text] Respected Comrade Minister Sokolov, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the entire LPA, I would like to extend our warm congratulations and greetings to you, Comrade, and through you, to all cadres and combatants in the Soviet Army and Navy.

Under the talented leadership of the majestic and noble CPSU, the Soviet Army and people created an outstanding heroic deed in the antifascist war to defend their fatherland and to save mankind from the fascist disasters, subsequently creating favorable conditions for the world people to rise up to smash the yoke of colonialist imperialism for national independence, democracy, and social progress. The great victory of the Soviet Army and people created a fundamental condition for the Lao people under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, which is the predecessor of the LPRP, to rise up to triumphantly seize power on 23 August 1945, thereby creating a significant turning point leading to the complete victory of the Lao revolution.



On this occasion, on behalf of the Lao Army and people, I would like to extend our profound gratitude to the great Soviet party, state, Army, and people for constantly and effectively rendering moral and material support and assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary struggle.

I wish the Soviet Army and people under the leadership of the CPSU with Comrade Gorbachev as general secretary, new greater victories in implementing the resolutions adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. May the fraternal friendship and all-round co-operation between the peoples and armies of our two countries last forever and develop constantly. May the comrade minister have good health and score brilliant successes in carrying out your heavy but noble tasks.

With solidarity and respect,

[Dated] Vientiane, 9 May 1985

[Signed] General Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR national defense minister

LEADERS GREET CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DAY

BK091141 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 9 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, yesterday jointly sent national day message to their Czechoslovak counterparts.

The message greeting the 40th national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSR) was addressed to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPC] CC, president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Council of Ministers and to Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal National Assembly of the CSR. For the last 40 years, the Lao leaders' message reads, the Czechoslovak people have scored brilliant achievements in all fronts -- political, and socio-economic. Thus, the CSR has now become a developed socialist state with advanced industry, collective agriculture with modern technology, rich culture and strong defence system, all of which ensure the people with ever increasing living standard and the nation with security.

On foreign policy of the CSR, the Lao leaders praise the active participation of Czechoslovakia which together with the other Warsaw Treaty member countries, has steadfastly fought against the arms-race, for the reduction of tension and for peace in Europe and the world. Here the message emphasises, "Together with the others of the socialist community, the CSR has contributed to the struggle against imperialism, international reaction in order to ensure peace, national independence, democracy and social progress." Doing so, the telegram appraises, the prestige of the CSR has been raised in the international arena and the might of the socialist community has been consolidated. The Lao leaders make a note of appreciation on the ever increasing militant solidarity, the all-round fraternal friendship existing between the two countries' parties, government and peoples. They also thank the Czechoslovak's efficient support and assistance to the Lao revolution.

Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong wish the fraternal Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the CPC new and greater success in their implementation of the resolution of the CPC 16th Congress and the 7th 5-Year Plan of the state and that the combative solidarity and co-operation between Laos and Czechoslovakia be ever more blossomed. On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the Lao PDR also conveys his greetings to the CSR foreign minister, Bohuslav Chnoupek.



MILITARY ON BORDER FIGHTING, CASUALTIES

BK150131 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 May 85 p 2

[Text] Trat -- Vietnamese intruders attacked a Thai military position in the mountainous border area in Ban Chamrak of Muang District on Monday, a senior Navy officer said yesterday. Vice Adm Prasert Noikham Siri, the commander of Chanthaburi-Trat force, said the Vietnamese launched the pre-dawn attack by firing mortars at the Thai position on Banthat mountain range.

According to the Thai military, the Thai position under attack used to be under the Vietnamese control but Thai marines, rangers and border patrol policemen seized it back a few days ago. He said Thai marines retaliated with mortar fire to halt the Vietnamese attack. No casualties were reported.

The commander said there was also a report of Vietnamese mortar fire across the border into Thai territory in the border districts in Trat and Chanthaburi provinces, but caused no damage. He said five shells landed on Thai soil in Hat Lek District of Trat while eight others landed in Ban Kon Lam Cheak of Pon Nam Ron District in Chanthaburi.

About 800-1,200 Vietnamese troops intruded into Thailand in hot pursuit of Khmer Rouge guerrillas last month and set up three strong positions on Banthat mountain range in Thai territory.

Thai military sources said, Thai forces seized back two positions and are moving closer to the last one which is about one kilometre from the border. According to a military report, at least seven Thai soldiers have been killed while 27 wounded from the operation which entered 11th day yesterday. There was no independent confirmation of the Vietnamese casualties but Thai military reported eight Vietnamese bodies were found in the fighting area last week.

KHMER ROUGE SOLDIERS ATTACK REFUGEE CAMP

BK150227 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Two Khmer women were killed and seven other people wounded when a group of about 20 armed Khmer Rouge soldiers opened fire and lobbed hand grenades into a refugee camp six kilometres south of this border town early yesterday morning.

Eastern Force Commander Maj-Gen San Siphon told reporters the incident at Site 8 was believed to be have been caused by a conflict between two Khmer Rouge factions. The attack which started at about 2 a.m. prompted an exchange of gunfire which lasted until about 6 a.m. yesterday, Maj-Gen San said. The fighting panicked about 30,000 Khmer civilians at the camp who fled six kilometres deeper into Thailand. A Khmer woman and a young girl were killed and seven other civilians suffered injuries caused by grenade shrapnel, Maj-Gen San said.

The Eastern Force yesterday rushed a unit of rangers to control the situation at the camp situated at Khao Ta Ngok, opposite a Khmer Rouge-controlled area in Kampuchea. All the Khmer civilians were pushed back to the camp at about 9 a.m. yesterday, he said.

The Thai military unit yesterday arrested a 27-year-old Khmer with six hand grenades suspected to be among the attackers.

Military sources said that the attack was believed to be the result of a conflict between two Khmer Rouge factions led by Mit Cho Hong and Mit Nikorn. The group under the latter's leadership was reportedly dissatisfied with the "easy" life enjoyed by Mit Cho Hong's followers at the refugee camp and attacked them with the intention of forcing them to join the fight against the Vietnamese, the sources said.

PAPER SAYS CAMBODIAN 'VOLUNTEERS' ON BORDER

BK150229 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 May 85 p 2

[Excerpt] At Phraya -- Vietnam has set up five divisions of Kampuchean volunteers to supervise areas on the Thai-Kampuchean border which have been seized from the Khmer resistance forces in recent fighting, a senior army official said yesterday.

Maj Gen San Siphon, commander of the Burapha Force, said the Khmer volunteers have been recruited inside Kampuchea to replace Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops who have been moved deeper inside the country. He said the Vietnamese forces are afraid of harassment by the Khmer guerrillas during the rainy season which has already started.

Maj Gen San said the volunteer forces are stationed in four areas opposite Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya and another area opposite Chanthaburi-Trat. He said barbed wire barricades are also being set up along the border by the Vietnamese and Khmer forces.

CONTRACT FOR MINESWEEPER SIGNED WITH FRG FIRM

BK140205 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 May 85 p 2

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy yesterday signed a contract for construction of a sophisticated sonar-equipped minesweeper by a German firm to use in patrolling Thailand's coast.

Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Nipon Sirithon told reporters after the signing ceremony with Lurseen Werft Co Ltd that the second minesweeper would cost DM 55.8 million (about 485 million baht). The signing came after Cabinet approval for the Thai Navy to buy the second minesweeper.

He said that it will be used to patrol Thailand's coast and to provide safety for Thai fishing boats, destroyers and cargo liners operating in the area. The minesweeper will be made from wood, and will have a length of 48 metres and 9-metre width. It will be equipped with three 20 mm machine guns, one 50 calibre machine gun, and modern minesweeping technology.

In March, Defence Ministry approved the Navy's plan to construct the first minesweeper, and the second one was approved by Cabinet last week.

THAILAND URGED TO REVIEW INDOCHINA POLICY

BK130751 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The Bangkok authorities' fabrication of the so-called Vietnamese aggression against Thailand has been categorically rejected by many major Bangkok papers and numerous important Thai figures.

According to THE NATION REVIEW on 25 March and the BANGKOK POST and MATICHON on 27 March, before the Thai House Committee on Military Affairs met to discuss the Thai-Cambodian border situation, Lieutenant Colonel Sanan Khachonprasat, chairman of the committee, said that Thailand should avoid confrontation with Vietnam and his committee would ask the Thai Foreign Ministry to review its policy on Cambodia and seek negotiations with Vietnam. He said he disapproved of the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers calling for military aid for the Khmer Rouge. He considered this a wrong move since there is no bone of contention between Thailand and Vietnam. He stated that Thailand should not declare war against Vietnam but should readjust its foreign policy to ease the tension and conflicts in Indochina.

In its 24 March issue, NAO NA quoted journalist Chairat Sunthonpraphat as saying that the Cambodian issue has affected Thailand, hurting its interests and causing difficulties to its people. A lecturer at Kasetsart University, Kraisaak Chunhawan, remarked: The best way to bring about peace and stability in the region is for Thailand to commit itself to end its support for the Khmer reactionaries. The Khmer Rouge must be eliminated from Cambodia. Pol Pot is a criminal.

The BANGKOK POST reported on 28 March that at a panel discussion at Thammasat University, Assistant Professor Sukhumphan Boriphat, director of the Southeast Asia Program of the Institute of Security and International Studies at Chulalongkorn University, said: The government should break the stalemate in talks with Vietnam by reconsidering Thailand's policy toward the Khmer Rouge and should help solve the Indochina problem by ending its support for the Khmer Rouge.

On 18 April, MATICHON clearly pointed out: Thailand's involvement in various conflicts has given rise to dissenting views inside the country. Certain groups hold that Thailand should terminate this involvement and begin a dialogue with Vietnam. Geographically, Thailand will live next door to Vietnam forever. Therefore, the two countries should have good relations with each other. The differences between them, if allowed to widen, bode ill for the future. Seeking dialogue with Vietnam is a better way out than the current policy.

VIETNAM READY TO MEET THAI REPRESENTATIVES

OW120747 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 12 May 85

["NHAN DAN: When Will Bangkok Come to Sense?" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 12 -- The Thai authorities are turning a blind eye to reality and tying themselves to Beijing's strategic chariot, remarks the national daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says that Bangkok authorities have resorted to fabrications against Vietnam alleging in a recent Thai Foreign Ministry statement that Vietnamese troops "made incursions into Thai territory" and that "Vietnam wants to annex 17 northeastern Thai provinces.

Reality on the Kampuchea-Thai land border proves that the disbanded Khmer Rouge troops had received heavy blows and had to flee to Thai territory where it was given shelter and supplied with weapons and encouraged by the Thai authorities to carry on its acts of sabotage against Kampuchea.

The Bangkok administration also has admitted that it has mobilized aircraft and marines to reinforce the Polpotists in the latter's attacks along the Thai-Kampuchean border, NHAN DAN says.

It quotes a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying in a statement on May 10, that the Vietnamese Government holds that it is time now for all parties to agree on the establishment of a zone of security along the Kampuchea-Thailand border international supervision and control to ensure peace and stability in this region, as has been proposed by the Indochinese countries.

"Once again", NHAN DAN stresses, "for the sake of peace and stability in the region, and in the interests of the peoples of Vietnam and Thailand, Vietnam is ready to meet representatives of the Thai Administration to discuss practical measures to establish relations of friendship and mutual understanding between Vietnam and Thailand so as to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

#### ENVOY TO USSR PAYS BIRTHDAY CALL ON TIKHONOV

OW142126 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 14 -- N.A. Tikhonov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Soviet Union Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at Kremlin Palace this afternoon Dinh Nho Liem, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem conveyed best greetings from Vietnamese party and state leaders to Chairman N.A. Tikhonov on his 80th birthday.

Chairman N.A. Tikhonov expressed his belief that the friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union will further consolidate and develop.

#### TIKHONOV TO RECEIVE HO CHI MINH ORDER

OW131635 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh has signed a decision to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order, a high distinction of the Vietnamese state, on Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, in acknowledgement of his outstanding contributions to the consolidation and development of the great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, on his 80th birthday (May 14, 1985).

On this occasion, party General Secretary Le Duan, State Council President Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong have sent a joint congratulatory message to the Soviet prime minister.



TRUONG CHINH VISITS EXHIBITION ON CPSU POLICY

BK081648 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, today visited an exhibition here on the Leninist peace foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The exhibition was arranged under the joint auspices of the Ho Chi Minh Museum, the Hanoi party committee, the Central Lenin Museum and the Soviet news agency TASS, to mark V.I. Lenin's 115th birthday and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

President Truong Chinh highly valued the principled peace foreign policy full of good will of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet state, particularly the peace initiatives set forth recently by General Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev. He said that in the present stage, the peace- and justice-loving people the world over should strengthen their solidarity around the socialist community with its mainstay as the Soviet Union to push up the struggle against the arms race the contribute actively to the defence of peace and security of the world.

VO VAN KIET-LED GROUP ATTENDS TALKS IN PRAGUE

OW131629 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13 -- Talks were held in Prague Sunday between the visiting Vietnamese party and Government delegation and a delegation of Czechoslovak State Planning Commission.

The Vietnamese delegation is led by Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and the Czechoslovak delegation by S. Potac, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The two sides informed each other of the development of the economy in their countries and the programs for the coming years. They discussed measures to increase cooperation in economic planning in the years 1986-90.

VO DONG GIANG RECEIVES AUSTRALIA'S HURFORD

OW100823 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10 -- C.J. Hurford, Australian minister of immigration and ethnic affairs, has paid a two-day official visit to Vietnam ending Thursday. He was received by Minister Vo Dong Giang, who held talks with the Australian guest on issues of bilateral relations.

Present at the talks were assistant to the Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Nien; Australian Ambassador to Vietnam Richard Broinowski; Secretary of the Department for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs W.A. McKinnon, and others. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

C.J. Hurford paid a courtesy visit to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He was also received by Le Quang Chan, vice chairman of the people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City.

AUSTRALIAOFFICIAL ANNOUNCES CUTS IN GOVERNMENT SPENDING

BK141611 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The federal government has announced cuts to its spending program for next financial year of \$1,250 million [Australian] -- that is, about U.S. \$875 million. Among other things, it will restrain growth in defense spending and overseas aid and reduce Australia's intake of refugees.

The cuts were announced by the treasurer, Mr Keating, and apply to the government's forward estimates of expenditure for the financial year which starts in July. Spending restraint is being applied in most areas, including welfare and employment services, health, education, trade promotion, and assistance to local governments. Mr Keating said the growth in staff levels in the federal public service in 1985-86 would be held to around 1 percent compared with growth this financial year of 2.5 percent.

Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent says a feature of the economic statement is the government's reduction of subsidies it pays to compensate communities living in remote parts of Australia. Defense spending will grow by 3.1 percent in real terms compared with the forward estimate of 4.5 percent. This will save \$84 million.

The overseas aid budget will be \$24 million less than the forward estimate. This will still allow some growth in the money value of Australian aid next year, but the ratio of official development assistance to gross national product will fall.

The number of migrants Australia will take under its refugee and special humanitarian program in 1985-86 will fall to 10,000, or 2,000 fewer than provided for this year. And the Australian Broadcasting Corporation -- the parent organization of Radio Australia -- is to get a smaller budget increase prior to a further review of spending on public broadcasting in the near future.

The treasurer, Mr Keating, told Parliament that when the Labor government came to power in 1983, a boost in public spending was needed to stimulate economic activity and produce more jobs. But now, to sustain recovery, the private sector had to be restored to its traditional major role. This task, he said, had been made more important by the recent fall in the value of the Australian dollar.

The opposition leader, Mr Peacock, said the government had failed in its aim of providing a greater economic certainty. He said the supposed cuts amounted to little more than the trimmings of the fat from the forward estimates that might normally have been expected. Mr Peacock said it was in illusory statement that still added over \$3,000 million to government outlays after the so-called cuts were taken into account. The opposition leader said the statement did nothing to save the economy from its present problems while selectively hurting some groups in the community.

Business has warmly welcomed the cuts in government spending, but it is disappointed by the government's decision on wages. The chief economist with the Australian Chamber of Commerce, Mr (Brent Davis), said the cuts were a first concerted attempt to reduce waste and inefficiency in government spending.

SUHARTO HOLDS TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU

AU141038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0933 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Jakarta AGERPRES 14/5/1985 -- Gen. Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, conducted talks with Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, now in a working visit in Jakarta. The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between Romania's and Indonesia's presidents.

During the talks, stress was laid on the particular importance of the Romanian-Indonesian summit, with emphasis on the official friendship visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu in November 1982, which gave a decisive impetus to the amplification of the relations between the two countries in domains of mutual interest.

President Suharto stressed that he was looking forward to his Romanian visit this year to continue dialogue with President Nicolae Ceausescu and expressed his conviction that the understandings which would be reached would make another contribution to the evolution of the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Indonesia.

Referring to bilateral relations, the Romanian prime minister and Indonesia's president were satisfied that the years following President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Indonesia were marked by intensified economic relations. It was shown that the two countries' economies, in full swing of development, could boost their goods exchanges. It was stressed that Romanian enterprises and Indonesian firms should make long-term arrangements and contracts to provide for balanced, stable and mutually advantageous trade exchanges.

During the talks the current stage of bilateral relations, of economic relations, in particular, and their development prospects were examined. Satisfaction was expressed at the intensification of trade exchanges in latest years and it was stressed that the two countries' economies in full swing of development provided most favourable conditions for balanced and long-term bilateral trade.

It was assessed that production cooperation in the electro-technological industry, in the metallurgy of non-ferrous metals, the production of oil equipment, production and transport of electric energy transportation by rail, sea and road and farming could be much expanded.

In order to better know the possibilities of the two countries' economies, it was agreed to intensify direct contacts at various levels, between the two countries' governments and between Romanian enterprises and Indonesian firms.

During the interview, views were also exchanged on current issues of the international life. The Romanian prime minister informed President Suharto about President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception and views on the overcoming of the tense situation in the world, the resumption of the policy of peace, detente and broad cooperation among nations, the active involvement of all the states of the world in the struggle for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, the eradication of underdevelopment and the narrowing down of the gaps between the rich and poor countries and the passage to the implementation of the new international economic order. Emphasis was placed on the two countries' joint wish to expand their cooperation within the UN, the Non-Aligned Movement and other international fora. The interview passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere, of mutual understanding characteristic of the friendly relations between Romania and Indonesia.



The same day, Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu had talks with Ali Wardhana, minister coordinator for economic affairs, chairman for Indonesia of the Romanian Joint Commission on Cooperation with Romania, and with other members of the government. Specific issues of the development and deepening of the Romanian-Indonesian cooperation in economy were approached.

On Monday, Indonesia's vice-president gave an official dinner, in honour of the Romanian Prime Minister. Constantin Dascalescu and Umar Wirahadikusumah proposed toasts.

#### GOVERNMENT APPROVES KADIN VISIT TO PRC

HK151040 Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Jakarta, May 15 (AFP) -- The government has given the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) the green light to make its first official visit to China since diplomatic relations were frozen 18 years ago, Cabinet Secretary Murdiono said today.

Mr Murdiono, speaking to the press after a meeting between President Suharto and Kadin Chairman Sukamdani Gitosarjono, said however that no date had been set for the visit.

Mr Sukamdani also declined to specify a date, but said a memorandum of understanding scheduled to be signed by the Chamber and its Chinese counterpart would not be signed in Beijing but in a third country "probably Hong Kong or Singapore."

The Chamber was originally scheduled to visit China last month, but the trip was postponed when the Indonesian Foreign Ministry cautioned against acting too hastily.

The situation became confused when Probosutejo, a Kadin member and half brother of Presiden Suharto, made an unannounced visit to Beijing in April. Mr Probosutejo said on his return here that he had not made the trip as a Kadin representative.

Indonesia froze trade and diplomatic relations with China in 1967 after accusing Beijing of complicity in coup attempt two years earlier. Since then the two countries have carried out trade through third countries.

But as the price of Indonesia's main export -- oil -- fell on the international market, pressure mounted for a reopening of direct trade ties. Indonesian exporters of rubber, plywood and other non-oil commodities argued that unless direct trade relations were restored, Indonesia would lose vast potential markets to neighbouring Malaysia which already has ties with Beijing.

President Suharto has made it clear, however, that a resumption of trade ties to be carried out through the Chamber of Commerce does not necessarily mean that diplomatic ties will be renewed.

During the visit here last month of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, State Secretary Sudharmono told the press that both Beijing and the Chinese Communist Party must renounce support for outlawed communist movement in the region before diplomatic relations can be considered.

Mr Wu told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview that the Chinese Communist Party's support for regional communist parties was only moral and that Beijing maintained no contacts with Indonesia's communist party, the PKI.



GOVERNMENT ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON INSURGENCY

HK141448 Hong Kong AFP in English 0849 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Manila, May 14 (AFP) -- Filipino communist insurgents receive funds from leftist groups in Europe and the United States but there is no evidence of aid from any foreign government, an official white paper obtained today said.

The Philippine Government, in its first publicized official document on the insurgency, said intelligence estimates placed the strength of the New People's Army (NPA) at 10,000-12,000 regulars, "only two-thirds of whom are armed." The NPA, guerilla force of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), claims to have 15,000 full-time and 15,000 part-time guerillas.

"Whatever money aid the CPP-NPA receives from abroad comes mainly from individual donations and occasional contributions from radical and left-wing political groups in Europe and the United States," the paper said. It did not specify the groups allegedly giving funds to the CPP-NPA and said there was no evidence that the CPP-NPA was receiving aid from a foreign government. Arms shipments seized by the government "appeared to have been direct purchases from international gunrunners," it added.

The paper said local communists appeared to be maintaining their traditional isolation from the "mainstream movement in the world." The CPP-NPA, which broke from the now-dormant, pro-Soviet Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) in the late 1960's, was openly given moral support by China until Beijing and Manila established diplomatic ties in 1975.

The 35-page paper, described as a collaboration of the Defense and Information Ministries and the Presidential Center for Special Studies, a think tank of President Ferdinand Marcos, is being serialized by Manila newspapers. It was issued at a time of increasing concern here and abroad over the dramatic growth of the NPA, which started as a ragtag band of Maoists in the Central Luzon plains north of here and is now seen as the most serious leftist insurgency in all of Asia.

The white paper minimized the NPA's influence in the countryside, where the movement is playing out its strategy of encircling the cities before a final drive for power, and highlighted the arrests of many CPP-NPA leaders. It said the NPA now has a "political and military infrastructure" in only four percent of the country's 41,614 rural villages, while its "armed propaganda units" visit nine percent of all the villages.

The paper said that from 1972 to 1982 the military arrested 39 CPC Politburo members, 410 regular party men and 6,057 members of communist front groups. CPP Chairman Jose Maria Sison and NPA Commander-in-Chief Bernabe Buscayno were arrested in November 1977 and August 1976. The country was under martial law from September 1972 to January 1981. Eliminating the CPP-NPA was one of Mr Marcos's justifications for martial law.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF VISITS NORTHERN MINDANAO

HK141238 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos today ordered the military commanders in northern Mindanao to enforce stricter security measures for vital government utilities in that region. Ramos' order came in the wake of NPA [New People's Army] depredations, including the sabotage of power lines, factories, and other installations vital to the industrial development of northern Mindanao. Jun Francisco reports:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] incidents involving wanton disregard for property and virtually cutting the economic lifeline of the people as the burning of the Philippines (?textile) Research Institute, the Universal (?Silk) Corporation, all in Claveria, Misamis Oriental, and the recent raid on the Mindsteel [Mindanao Steel] at Lugait, also in Misamis Oriental, when Navy Commander Roberto Domingo was kidnapped. Gen Ramos, who is on a current visit to northern Mindanao, was told by Region 10 Commander Brigadier General Madrino Munoz that these latest NPA attacks is a sign that the NPA are already losing in the area. He said these depredations by the NPA is aimed to coerce civilians into changing their code. Munoz pointed out that today's terroristic acts will not win sympathizers for the NPA. Ramos, indicating the strategic importance of Region 10, said the northern ring of Mindanao is rich in agricultural resources, energy, and industrial (?feasibility), and in terms of infrastructure, is second to Metro Manila. Noting this potential he urged that the extensive security of power plants like the Maria Cristina Hydroelectric Plant in Iligan City which supplies power to the Mindanao grid [words indistinct] and other agroindustrial firms necessary for the further development of the entire Mindanao region. [end recording]

#### Warns Against Arming Civilians

HK141143 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos has sounded a warning to military commanders against issuing admission orders and authorization allowing civilians to carry firearms. Ramos gave the warning during a dialogue with local officials and religious leaders from northern Mindanao. The meeting was set up after Ramos received reports that many civilians have military commanders could be charged for issuing illegal admission orders.

#### OPLA WARNS OF THREAT OF FOREIGN AID TO REBELS

HK140959 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 May 85 pp 1, 2

[By N. Bartolome]

[Text] Labor Minister Blas F. Ople warned yesterday that foreign funding for the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), will escalate armed rebellion in the country. Ople told the members of the 101 Forum in Manila that external aid to the insurgents will also intensify the political warfare waged by the dissidents in urban areas. He cited reports that NDF officials are now debating the possibility of accepting foreign aid to the insurgent movement.

"Jose Ma. Sison, the detained former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CCP] and still the leading theoretician of the rebels, has rejected foreign aid to the local rebels, particularly from the Soviet Union. Thus, there is still no agreement on the NDF policy on foreign funding," Ople explained. Ople noted, however, that during the recent press conference of the NDF in Mindanao, the rebels admitted that they are willing to accept foreign assistance, both arms and logistics.

Ople, who did not identify the possible foreign backers of the insurgents, said external funding to the rebels would cause a major escalation in the armed rebellion. He said the aid will abet the rise of legal, semi-legal and illegal methods now being used by the subversives to topple the government and may enable the NDF to strike a balance of forces with the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in five years.

Ople said the NPAs now operate in places hardest hit by the economic crisis. Bad conditions in the rural areas have led some people to believe that the only alternative to national development is armed revolution, Ople said.

Ople said the government must curb the huge labor surplus in the country, especially as unemployed out of school youths have increased and are becoming restive. At least 200,000 rural folks flock to Metro Manila every year to look for jobs, he said.

Ople said the government must give more attention to and open more employment opportunities in the provinces to slow down the exodus of rural folks to the cities. "Investments in the hinterlands must also be accelerated to improve the living conditions of the people and prevent the conversion of citizens to the NDF cause in order to stop the communists from taking over the country," he said.

#### OPPOSITIONIST ACCUSES U.S. OF 'DUMPING' ARMS

HK140439 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 May 85 pp 1, 2

[By Marlen Ronguillo]

[Text] The U.S. might have left behind most of its sophisticated weapons used in recent military exercises here to shore up the Philippine military's anti-insurgency campaign, an opposition member of parliament said yesterday.

MP Homobono Adaza, a bitter critic of the Marcos rule, said he has a "sneaking suspicion" the U.S. military turned over a substantial number of tanks, assault rifles, helicopters and assorted weapons ideal for the anti-insurgency campaign to its Philippine counterpart.

Adaza said he is documenting the "covert" dumping of arms for a legislative inquiry he will initiate at the Batasang Pambansa.

"A legislative inquiry could unravel the possible covert dumping of arms here by the U.S. military despite massive protests on the U.S. military aid to the Philippines," according to Adaza, who said he has spent time studying the policies of the U.S. toward Third World countries in Asia and the Central and Latin America.

Adaza said two main factors have forced the U.S. military to leave behind weapons used in its exercises here -- the reluctance of U.S. Congress to prop up the Marcos administration with arms and the general consensus in Washington that the Philippine military might be incapable of battling the insurgents if no arms and military assistance are given on time.

Adaza was apparently referring to a recent move of the U.S. Congress which voted for reduced military aid to the Marcos government next year.

From the \$100 million proposed by the Reagan administration for military arms and equipment, the U.S. Congress Asian sub-committee moved for a \$75-million cut. The sub-committee, headed by recent Manila visitor Stephen Solarz (Democrat, New York), also proposed a 65 percent increase in economic aid to the Philippines.

"To go around the legal impediments, the U.S. military merely leaves the weapons used in military exercises to the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)," Adaza said.



Adaza said the U.S. military has been indirectly providing arms to anti-communist guerrillas in several Latin American countries through its military exercises there.

Quoting documents from Capitol Hill, the State Department and Pentagon, the Mindanao MP said the U.S. Government has "little respect" for the Philippine military's capability to fight the insurgents who are mostly under the communist New People's Army (NPA) and the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

"To prevent a possible communist takeover, the U.S. is desperate for ways to beef up the Philippine military. So the military exercises are used to provide arms to the AFP," he said.

Testimonies given by Pentagon and the State Department before the Solarz sub-committee were centered on the growing insurgency problem in the Philippines.

The testimonies said the Philippine military might enter into a "strategic stalemate" with rebels, unless the U.S. comes in to beef up the strength of the AFP.

From a ragtag group of less than 100 guerrillas in the late 60's, the NPA now has an estimated strength of 12,000 to 15,000 regulars. Most of them are adequately armed.

The testimonies also said 70 percent of the clashes with the military were initiated by the rebels whose strength and daring has been steadily growing through the years.

#### MP ON NEED FOR REFORMS TO AVERT NPA TAKEOVER

HK140743 Quezon City ANY PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 May 85 pp 1, 2

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] Communist insurgents will overrun the military and seize power in three to five years unless the government changes its "repressive" policies, a member of parliament warned yesterday.

MP Homobono Adaza (Opposition, Misamis Oriental) told the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] the New People's Army, (NPA) the leftists' military arm, has from 12,000 to 18,000 well-armed regulars and their number is in a "geometric rise."

A massive recruitment in strife-torn and depressed areas is beefing up the NPA which has developed from a ragtag band of guerrillas into a potent fighting force, Adaza, who comes from a hotbed of insurgency; said. Poverty, social injustice and the repressive policies of the Marcos administration have been the principal reasons behind insurgency's major strides, he said.

The daring and the capability of the NPA to engage the military in clashes is no longer doubted, Adaza said, explaining that at least 5,000 arms had been seized by the NPA under their "Agaw-arnas" [arms-grabbing] program last year.

"The leftists' goal of encircling the city from the countryside may happen sooner than expected if no genuine reforms are introduced," he said.



Adaza said several provinces in Mindanao, his region, are now partly under control by the NPA. "In some towns of Mindanao, the NPA is capable of seizing control of town halls and police stations by just the simple act of walking over to these places," Adaza, a bitter critic of President Marcos, said.

Adaza said the insurgents have been able to recruit disciplined members even in areas "where there is no apparent insurgency problem."

"Take the case of Iloilo province and the rest of Panay island outside Negros Occidental which is a problem area. In Iloilo alone there are from 1,000 to 2,000 new NPA recruits," Adaza said.

In Negros Occidental, which is "saturated by the NPA," Adaza said some 2,000 jobless sugar workers are just waiting for the NPA recruiters. Adaza, quoting extensively from his studies of the insurgency problem in Third World countries, cited the three stages in the development of a potent rebel force.

The first and the least serious is the buildup stage where the organizers try to win over recruits for an armed force. The military easily could "nip the insurgency bud" at this stage, he said. The second is the guerilla stage. Under this condition, armed recruits move around, still trying to mobilize a potent force and occasionally, clashing with the military. The third and the most serious is the insurgency stage.

Under this condition, the insurgents openly battle the military and are capable of massive attacks, Adaza said.

"Philippine insurgents are now in the insurgency stage," Adaza said. Adaza's evaluation of the country's insurgency problem is similar to the analysis of the Reagan administration which has recommended a bigger military aid to the Philippines next year.

Testimonies of top officials of the Pentagon, the State Department and the White House said the Philippine armed forces may be incapable of fighting the insurgents if no massive military aid is given on time.

For 1986, the Reagan administration proposed a \$102-million military assistance, which was vetoed by Congress that opted for the grant of more economic assistance than military aid.

On the government side, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile belittled the strength of the NPA. He said the government could be overthrown only if the insurgents have built up a force capable of engaging the military in a conventional war. At this stage, Enrile said the insurgents are still far-off from building an armed strength capable of fighting the military. He said leftist activities in Metro Manila are limited to propaganda work and the dreaded sparrow unit, the NPA's liquidation squad, has yet to come down to the city.

#### SIX OPPOSITION MP'S URGE AMNESTY FOR COMMUNISTS

HK141521 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 14 May 85 p 21

[Excerpt] The Batasang Pambansa was urged yesterday to grant amnesty to the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm the New People's Army, and call for an immediate dialogue between them and the Armed Forces of the Philippines in aid of legislation.

A resolution introduced by Carlos Fernandez (UNIDO, [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] Manila) and co-authored by five other opposition assemblymen noted that the NPA now has about 30,000 armed regular elements operating nationwide and that "there is a possibility that the majority in the NPA might be willing to return to the folds of the law if granted amnesty."

The assemblymen opined that the CPP/NPA threat could not be solved by force alone and that a dialogue must be had before more Filipinos die in further clashes between the NPA and the military.

The assemblymen also proposed that in the dialogue, both the military and CPP-NPA leaders should thresh out all matters relating to the conflict between them. They also stressed that the government should allow the CPP-NPA to ventilate their grievances freely during the dialogue without threat of arrest.

The solons likewise recognized that many people now see the CPP-NPA as their real protectors because of alleged military abuses.

#### POLITICAL, ECONOMIC VIOLENCE ENGULFING MINDANAO

HK141109 Davao City THE MINDANAO MIRROR BULLETIN in English 6 May 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Attorney Laurente Ilagan, chairman Bayan-Mindanao: "'Summit' Needed"]

[Text] The disturbing and rapid deterioration of economic and political conditions in Mindanao have become a primary focus of national attention and concern during the past year and in recent months. No one can deny the political and economic violence that is engulfing the whole island.

Since the latter half of 1984, a series of brutal assassinations have victimized seven [as published] leading human rights advocates in Mindanao -- Jacobo Amatong and Zorro Aguilar in the Zamboanga Peninsula, Alex Orcullo in Davao City, Cesar Climaco in Zamboanga City, Romraflo Taojo in Davao del Norte and Fr. Tullio Favali in North Cotabato. Tens of thousands of people in Lanao, Agusan, Surigao, Zamboanga and the Davao provinces have been forced to flee from their homes and farms in the wake of aerial and artillery bombardment of their villages. Zoning operations and raids have harassed and disrupted Butuan's and Davao City's urban poor communities, with grim aftermaths of mass arrests and in some cases, salvaging of suspected "dissidents." Tadtad fanatics, other quasi-religious armed groupings and rebel-returnees, all apparently with the active support of the military, have committed a wave of gory killings in the barrios of Misamis Oriental, Davao Zamboanga and Surigao. Workers' picketlines have been violently assaulted in Iligan City (Phillsbury), Davao del Sur (Franklin Baker) and Misamis Oriental (Valderrama and Sons).

There is also a deepening and devastating economic violence.

Foreign corporate incursions have driven peasants off their lands. The plunder of Mindanao's rich natural wealth by big logging and mining companies has brought disasters in its wake, such as droughts and resulting power shortages. The encroachment of giant foreign fishing vessels on Mindanao seas has pushed local fishermen to a marginal livelihood. Foreign-funded urban development schemes have resulted in the demolition and relocation of urban poor communities.

All these are made even harsher by the impact of the economic crisis now pushing further the people to poverty and despair. This takes the form of runaway price increases in basic commodities and services, the deterioration of the real value of workers' wages and the imposition of new and higher taxes and forced contributions such as the PAG-IBIG [housing] fund.

The spectre of economic and political violence is undoubtedly related to the pervasive and increasing militarization of Mindanao. It is also not by coincidence that it is in this island which has what is described as the "fastest-growing insurgency in the country."

In fact, just last week, the underground National Democratic Front in an unprecedented press conference predicted "victory" in Mindanao in a "few years time." (Malaya 13.14 April, 1985.)

The suffering people of Mindanao cry out for immediate as well as comprehensive solutions to their problems. Feeling this urgency, leaders from various classes and sectors all over Mindanao have decided to call for a Mindanao summit on May 7 in Davao City. In behalf of them and the people they represent, the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan -- [New National Alliance] Mindanao), concerned with the present depressing situation, invites all concerned government and military officials, opposition leaders, representatives of cause-oriented organizations, and Christian and Muslim religious leaders to this summit.

It is now high time that the brewing turmoil in Mindanao be faced squarely and the just demands of the people heard and they be given their rightful share in shaping the national policies that affect their lives. Only in this manner can peace, freedom and prosperity be realized in this land which once was full of hope and promise.

NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY OPEN LETTER TO MINDANAO NEWSPAPER

HK140951 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 23 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] Open Letter

The Editor  
People's Daily Forum  
A. Pichon Street  
Davao City

Dear Sir:

We wish to commend you for publishing a letter from our comrades-in-arms in Misamis Oriental. Your newspaper truly deserves to be called "the warrior among the newspapers" because of its impartiality in news reporting.

You have maintained an independent newspaper despite of the pressure from the present dictatorial regime especially for not giving emphasis to propaganda articles of the military.

We also take this opportunity to apologize to the Civil Relations Service who have been innocent victims of March 31 ambush in San Nicolas, Buhangin. Actually, we did not have the intention to harm them but it was intended to another group of abusive soldiers.

We would highly appreciate it very much if you could accommodate this letter in your publication.

More power to you and mabuhay [long live].

Front 5  
New People's Army

CEBU OFFICIAL NOTES INCREASED COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

HK130833 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDA EXPRESS in English 12 May 85

[Text] Police authorities Saturday confirmed for the first time that communist infiltration in both urban and mountain barangays in this city is no longer imaginary. In a conference called by acting Cebu Mayor Vicente Kintanar Jr., police chief Lt. Col. Ricardo Monterroyo said that communist subversion and insurgency have slowly but firmly gained footholds in areas where illiteracy is high and where government programs hardly reach the people.

According to Monterroyo, the underground movement has already expanded to 31 urban and mountain barangays of Cebu City, with barangay Tisa pinpointed as the subversives' training ground. He said the communist insurgents were behind the series of killings which saw the death of several policemen, barangay tanods, and some responsible citizens in the community.

Local cadres, he added, were trained in urban terrorism by a group of the Communist Mindanao Commission, who were sent here to step up the expansion of the communist movement.

Monterroyo told local officials that intelligence gathering should be intensified down to the barangay level with the help of barangay officials to counteract this threat.

Activities of the local insurgents are being orchestrated by the Cebu provincial committee (Provcom), which has already set up three sub-committees and one bureau.

Intelligence reports said that Provcom is headed by Jesus Dexter Villanueva alias Mitz, who has organized an urban party committee, a united front committee, and a countryside committee to coordinate activities of the party.

2,000 FLEE NPA 'ATROCITIES' IN MISAMIS ORIENTAL

HK110023 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] About 2,000 people have abandoned their homes in 3 villages in Balingasag, Misamis Oriental, to escape New People's Army (NPA) atrocities. Balingasag Mayor (Porfirio Roa) said the exodus from the villages followed the killing of religious leader (Wilfredo Kahalan) by the communist NPA last Friday. The mayor also said NPA terrorists set a power station on fire, plunging at least 10 towns in the province into darkness. Also without light is the 4th Infantry Division Headquarters.

MILITARY ASSOCIATION READY TO SUPPORT REFORMISTS

HK141531 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 14 May 85 p 22

[By reporter Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The Philippine Military Academy Alumni Association (PMAAA) is set to adopt a resolution supporting the reform movement in the Armed Forces.

PMAAA board chairman Isabelo Castro, who is also defense eputy told BUSINESS DAY the board of directors, in its April meeting, unanimously decided on passing a resolution endorsing the aspirations of the reform group.



The resolution is being finalized for approval in a meeting scheduled this month.

Castro said the PMAAA board of directors met twice with leaders of the reform movement last month (April 11 and 18) and found their demands "legitimate and commendable." He added: "We share these aspirations now and shared them even when we were in active service." He said 20 to 25 "reformists" attended a special meeting of the board and in the regular monthly meeting. They raised the issues of discipline, military abuses, cases of corruption, and discrimination and favoritism in promotions.

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] reform movement, in its March 15 manifesto, called for the "cleansing of AFP of undesirables; maintenance of a high standard of discipline; enforcing of merit system in promotions; reorientation of training and education; promotion of morale and welfare; restoration of camaraderie; and rationalization of the AFP resources." The association, Castro said, could also "appraise higher authorities" of their resolution.

Some observers think the reform movement can be "dangerous" because it can be used as a vehicle to seize government power. Castro dispelled this saying, "I don't think that is part of their program. They will never use military action."

Asked if the "reformists" are identified with one camp in the military -- that of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP acting chief of staff Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos -- Castro said he does not believe that such is the orientation. "There are sincere and idealistic men whose intention is to improve the AFP." He added that it would be "commendable" if leaders of the movement identify themselves "rather than hide behind the cloak of anonymity." He said they do not violate any law in seeking reforms in the military organization.

Castro also cited some steps being taken by Ramos in improving the AFP, namely, retraining of abusive soldiers, investigation of cases of graft and corruption; "remedial measures" in promotions, improvement of logistics and better use of limited resources and punishment of erring officers.

The alumni association has 3,250 members, 2,700 of whom are in the active service and 550 are retired. The board has 15 members: three from the retired officers group, three from the ranks of junior officers and nine from the senior officers' group. Most of the reformists, products of PMA classes 1971 to 1985, belong to the alumni association.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN AQUINO MURDER TRIAL

##### Moreno Named as Killer

OW120943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO -- A Filipino witness of the Benigno Aquino murder, dubbed "the crying lady," said on a Japanese TV program Sunday that he was shot by Constable First Class Rogelio Moreno of the para-military Metropolitan Command (Metrocom).

"I think it was Moreno... who else?" Rebecca Quijano, speaking in English, told Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS), daring for the first time to name Moreno as the only possible killer of the late opposition leader. Moreno was one of the five escorts to accompany Aquino off the plane bringing him home from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States on August 21, 1983.

In an exclusive interview obtained in Manila by TBS on May 3, and aired here Sunday evening, Quijano said the reason she believes the killer is Moreno is that it has now become clear he was right behind Senator Aquino at the time. "Because, it was Moreno, you know, the one immediately behind Senator Aquino, the one in khaki uniform. I think Moreno was the one in khaki uniform of Metrocom. Who else? I really did not know the name, but I'm very sure that it was ...," the 32-year-old businesswoman said.

Quijano flew in the same China Airlines plane from Taipei as Aquino and was dubbed the "crying lady" because she was sobbing hysterically after the killing, crying "they killed him, they killed him." She had told a Manila court the day before the TBS interview, on May 2, that she saw a man in khaki police constabulary uniform fire at the back of Aquino's head from about one foot away. She said she was peering through an aircraft window and could not see the gunman's face. In the TV interview, she reiterated that the group of escorts and Aquino were still on the steps when she saw a "short gun" and heard the gun fired "simultaneously."

Philippine Armed Forces chief Gen. Fabian Ver and 25 others have been charged in connection with the murder and all have pleaded not guilty. The military claims Aquino was killed by a communist agent named Rolando Galman on the tarmac of the airport.

Quijano, the first witness to the actual shooting to give evidence so far, is to be cross-examined by defense lawyers sometime this week. She has emerged from hiding to give evidence to the court, and said at the end of the TV program that she had been afraid and is "more so now" because she feels herself to be in danger.

#### Missing Witness Located

HK130758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Manila, May 13 [AFP] -- A long-sought key "missing witness" in the Benigno Aquino murder trial has been found and is prepared to testify in court on Monday, Filipino journalists who located her disclosed today. Olivia Reyes, a security guard at Manila airport when the opposition leader was killed there on August 21, 1983, was found in a town outside Metropolitan Manila and met today with the chief state prosecutor in the murder trial, they said. The journalists, a team of three radio men and a print reporter, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that they took the witness with her husband and six-month-old child to see Chief Prosecutor Manuel Herrera at an undisclosed place here. Mr. Herrera could not be immediately reached for comment. Aides could neither confirm nor deny that he had met with the witness.

Ms. Reyes, 22, and two other witnesses -- another guard and two airline employees -- have been officially declared missing. Police, military and civilian government agencies said they could not find her after a nationwide search ordered by the trial court. The prosecution contends that Mr. Aquino was shot by a soldier, and Ms. Reyes told a probe panel last year that after she heard the gunshot believed to have killed Mr. Aquino, the politician was still on the lower steps of a stairway surrounded only by troopers.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Government today pressed an old car-theft charge in court against Rebecca Quijano, a businesswoman who testified recently that she saw a uniformed soldier shoot Mr. Aquino on the lower part of the stairway. She is considered the most vital witness against Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver and 25 others accused of conspiracy in the murder of Mr. Aquino and of Rolando Galman, an alleged communist hitman slain in the incident.

Miss Quijano, who testified at the Aquino murder trial on May 2, failed to appear in a preliminary hearing on the theft case, which state prosecutors sustained despite the withdrawal of charges by the original complainant. Her lawyer said she was in hiding because she feared for her life. "There have been new threats made against her," lawyer Clarence Guerrero told a judge in the Makati financial district without specifying where the threats came from. He assured that she was prepared to show up for arraignment.

She and two friends were accused of "carnapping" a rented automobile in 1980, an offense punishable by 14 years and eight months to 17 years in jail. The complainant, a car rental firm, dropped the charges last February. At the request of state prosecutors, Judge Nicolas Gerochi Friday barred Miss Quijano from leaving the country until the case was resolved. This duplicated a ban imposed by the Aquino trial court, which said she could not leave until she took the witness stand again for cross-examination.

The car-theft case had been dragging in court until last December, when Miss Quijano was arrested on this and two other business-related charges. She posted bail and was in hiding until shortly before she testified on the Aquino case.

Mr. Guerrero told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the case arose out of Miss Quijano's friends' failure to return a leased car on time, and that she had acted as a guarantor for them because of her "good credit line." The car rental firm said in a formal withdrawal of charges against Miss Quijano that the case against her had resulted from "miscommunication." Mr. Guerrero said the case must be dropped due to this withdrawal.

Prosecutor Federico Melocoton said the government was pressing the case since carnapping was a "crime against the state." He said there would be further evidence against Miss Quijano apart from the original complaint.

Miss Quijano's lawyers have charged that she was being hounded by unknown men before and after her testimony. Lawyers of the accused in the Aquino case surprised trial watchers by waiving cross-examination after she testified, saying she was not credible. They backtracked last week by demanding her recall and the travel ban. Miss Quijano's motion to cancel her recall is to be heard by the court tomorrow.

#### MARCOS REJECTS CALLS FOR SYNCHRONIZING ELECTIONS

HK141138 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] President Marcos today rejected calls for the synchronization of the elections in 1986 and in 1987. However, the president stressed that there will be elections in 1986 and 1987. He said that unless the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] caucus decides otherwise, [words indistinct]. Bert Asuge has the details:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] called for the synchronization of the two elections. The chief executive stressed the need at this time for everyone to attend to the economic recovery program and the fight against insurgency. If we do nothing to attend to these problems, then we will end up quarreling over nothing, President Marcos said. KBL leaders who agreed with the president's stand noted that even if elections were held early, the president would win handily. [Word indistinct] surveys by both opposition and KBL groups, showing that the president could beat the leading opposition figure [words indistinct] presidency hands down. The opposition's persistence in calling for synchronized elections is a deceitful way of cutting down, through the Batasan, the president's term, the president said. Mr Marcos was reelected for a 6-year term in the 1981 national elections; furthermore, the president said, if the elections were to be synchronized, the Constitution will have to be amended. [end recording]

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